

TEXAN BLOCKADE.

We present to our readers, the proclamation of the President of Texas, declaring the port of Matamoros, and certain other "inlets and estuaries" in possession of Mexico, to be in a state of blockade. If Matamoros and the other inlets designated were actually in a state of siege, and beset by the armed forces of Texas, the case would be different; but under existing circumstances it will be regarded as a mere paper blockade, and as such, will not be tolerated by this government. Against this kind of blockade our government loudly protested when it was attempted by the decrees of Napoleon and the orders in council of the British; it will continue to resist such usurpation, come whence it may. It is therefore with great regret that we perceive any attempt of the kind undertaken by the government of Texas. The answer the "decrees" is resented the better. The right will never be recognized by the government of the United States. If the Texans are desirous of continuing to enjoy the sympathies of the people of the United States, they must adhere to the principles irrevocably established by the last contest with Great Britain.—*Real. Centinel.*

A PROCLAMATION.

By the President of the Republic of Texas.

"To all to whom these presents shall come:—Know ye, That I, David G. Burnet, President of the Republic of Texas, by and with advice and consent of the Cabinet, do hereby, decree, and proclaim the port of Matamoros, in the Tamaulipas, and the Republic of Mexico, comprising the mouth of the Rio Grande, and also the inlets, estuaries and passes east of it, that now and hereafter may be in possession of Mexico, and from and after the date of this Proclamation, in a state of absolute blockade by the armed vessels of this nation.

"And for the purpose of carrying this Proclamation into complete effect, an armed naval force now is and will continue to be kept at or near the said port, inlet and passes, entirely sufficient to enforce this decree.

"For any breach or effort at breach of this blockade, the offending vessel and cargo will be liable to confiscation, and the officers and marines of such vessel will be subject to all the penalties attached to a breach of blockade.

"This decree shall take effect as to vessels sailing from New Orleans, within three days after its publication in that city, and within five days as to vessels from any other neutral ports within the Gulf of Mexico; and within twenty days as to any other Port of the United States north of the Gulf of Mexico; and forty-five days as to vessels sailing from any of the ports of Europe.

"Done at Velasco, on the 21st July, A. D. 1836, and First of the Independence of the Republic of Texas.

(Signed) "DAVID G. BURNET."

"W. H. JACK, Secretary of State."

The *Trial of Santa Anna*, is the title of a political pamphlet, printed and circulated in Mexico soon after his capture, arranging his conduct in the late Texan campaign, and the measures of the Mexican government under his auspices. It presents a revolting, and we are inclined to believe, an exaggerated picture of abuse and insecurity, sketched with a boldness and freedom which we were not prepared to witness in a production printed, as this purports to have been in the city of Mexico itself. We give below, a few extracts from a translation of the entire pamphlet, published in the New Orleans Bee of the 29th ult. They relate to the career and character of Santa Anna, and are curious rather as specimens of the manner in which the captive is handled at home, than for the accuracy of the facts—further than they are corroborated by the state of feeling which the paper itself exhibits: which would seem to be scarcely called for, except under circumstances as aggravated as those under which it appears to have been written.—*Albany Argus.*

"The pretensions of this monster [Santa Anna] have caused the death of many citizens at Vera Cruz, Toluca Obispo, El Palmero, Puebla, Posadas, Casa Blanca, Guadalupe, Guadalupe, San Luis, Los Cameros, Zacatecas, &c. &c. At the time of the presumptuous company of Tampico, he put to death, without any cause, a number of Mexicans, and now, in Texas, he has given cause to horrible reprisals by his inhuman conduct. It was possible to pile one on the other the bodies of the dead, whose untimely end has been promoted by Gen. Santa Anna,—they would without doubt, form a mountain higher than that of Popocatepetl, and we would say to his flatters: 'Behold a monument erected to Humanity and the Protector of Religion!' Horrid blasphemy! thus to call the despoiler of his country, the inmate of a cockpit, a gambler, a professional blackleg, a demon, who sowed the seeds of disorder, and dissolution every where he went, a miser never relaxing his gripe even to help the poor; a tyrant, who trampled upon every human and divine law; an ungrateful wretch, who to gratify the meanest passions, raised his hand against a fellow citizen, his benefactor, and who had deserved the gratitude of his country; a perfidious base traitor, who betrayed into the hands of their most cruel enemies those who exposed their own lives to raise him to eminence. Such is the man who has been called, from the pulpit, 'A messenger of God—a new Gideon—the hope of all men!'

"If we examine, however slightly, his claims to the honors of a military hero, we shall blush to see a few misguided Mexicans exult a general who dishonored the uniform he wore. Is there an action in which he did not sacrifice more lives than were required by the circumstances? Did the battle fought at Tampico deserve any reward? No; it should have been rewarded by an exemplary punishment; for there it was that Santa Anna, after the enemy had surrounded, compelled them to renew the fight, and to destroy, without the least necessity, a number of Mexicans, better and braver than their unworthy leader."

"In the midst of the calamities which fall heavy upon our country, it has pleased the Almighty to put our sufferings to the Hydra is chained. A few Texans became the instruments of Divine justice; the blood of the monster will not be mixed with the life-blood of his victims. The inhuman Proteus has fought with an equal cruelty for and against the same principles. In the rich and fertile mountains of Guadalupe and Zacatecas, he himself ordered a number of Mexicans to be butchered, some because they were enemies of the Federation, others because they were its defenders. In 1828, he destroyed the constitution, and was called Liberator."

"We remain now the appropriation of the universe; the same time when the hopes of nations were

excited in our favor; this sentiment turned into piety, and now thanks to the hero, we are generally despised. We are governed but by reckless caprice, and live in greater slavery than those who have subjected themselves to the most abject obedience. No individual feels safe in his own house; every citizen fears to be dragged to a dungeon, where he may rot without ever knowing his accuser or his crime."

"Fellow citizens, let us consult our consciences. The opportunity is come; to let it escape, would indeed be a crime. The power of all tyrants depends only on the will of the people; let the will be unanimous, and a single hour is more than sufficient to revenge our injuries."

Written *Volunteers Disbanded*.—We find in a Kentucky paper the following important letter from President Jackson to the Governor of the State. A similar communication has been made to the Governor of Tennessee, and it is presumed also to the Governor of Mississippi and Louisiana. The National Intelligencer, speaking of the letter to Governor Cannon of Tennessee, says, "We consider it of an importance scarcely inferior to that of a Proclamation of Neutrality of the first President of the United States in 1793, which prevented this then young nation from being engulfed in the wars of the French Revolution."—*N. Y. Observer.*

Hermitage, Aug. 7, 1836.

Sir,—Arriving at this place on the evening of the 5th inst. I was made acquainted with the requisition of Gen. Gaines on the Governor of Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi and Louisiana, for 1,000 men from each state.

The letter of Gen. Gaines and the proclamation of Gov. Cannon, of Tennessee, made known the basis of this requisition. Regarding the reasons assigned by Gen. Gaines as not consistent with the relations which we have maintained with Mexico, since the existence of the civil war in Texas, or with those which it is our duty and wish to cultivate with that Government, as long as it observes good faith and friendship in its intercourse with the U. S., I feel myself called on to inform you that that requisition has not received my approbation, and that I trust if the men called for have been brought into the field, you will forthwith cause them to be mustered and discharged, and await for further orders from the General Government in respect to any other requisition for the militia.

The 10,000 volunteers authorized by the late act of Congress have been apportioned among the States and Territories nearest the theatre of actual or apprehended hostilities from the Indians.—They are considered sufficient combined with the regular troops, to maintain the peace of the frontier and to terminate the war which now exists with the Creeks and Seminoles. All of them have not been brought into the field, but Gen. Gaines was notified that 1000 volunteers in Arkansas, and 1000 in Missouri, had received orders to be organized and held in readiness for one year's service, should the emergency arise making their employment necessary on the frontier now commanded by him. This circumstance makes the present requisition of Gen. Gaines still more unacceptable, particularly as it is believed that our Western frontier is now tranquil.

Under these circumstances, you will please cause the troops called for by the requisition in question if they have been raised, to be discharged. They will be paid as soon as an appropriation by Congress can be obtained for this purpose.

I am, very respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant,

ANDREW JACKSON.

To his Excellency Mr. Morehead, Gov. of the State of Kentucky.

GRAND RIVER INDIANS. The Missouri Republican contains an account of the late Indian butcheries committed in Missouri. Col. Kearney of the dragoons despatched an officer, (Capt. Duncan) to inquire into the affair, and in his account communicated to the Executive, he states.

The party of Pottawatomies were emigrants from Skush river on the Mississippi, where they spent the last winter with their families to join those of their nation now on the opposite side of the Mississippi river, and the five engaged in the affair were out as a hunting party, for the purpose of killing provisions for the use of their families; that, on the preceding evening, they were visited by five white men, who came to their camp with whiskey for sale, but that they refused either to purchase or be treated with it. About daylight, in the morning on which the transaction took place, they discovered that eight of their horses were missing and saw, by the signs, that they had been stolen, and presumed that they had been taken by the Sacs and Foxes, and took the trail immediately in pursuit of them. After traveling six or eight miles they discovered a smoke in a thicket, where they found their horses in possession of the same white men who had been with them the previous evening when a Sac, who had a Pottawatomie wife, and who was living with the nation, stepped up to the white men and claimed the horses, this he had secretly done when he was shot by one of the white men, when he raised his gun and shot also. Another white man then shot a Pottawatomie through his head so as to cut the skin; by which he was so stunned as to fall, when one of his companions, supposing that he had been killed also, shot the man that had killed him, when the remaining three ran off and left the Indians in possession of the horses they had taken from them, the ropes and bridles with which they were confined, and a gun belonging to one of the men who had been killed. The ropes and gun they have given up to Major Davis, their agent.

SINGULAR COINCIDENCE.—It is stated by the Star, that a correspondent of the New-Orleans Bulletin notices as a curious fact, that the names of the leading men who have figured in our country, terminated with one—for instance: "Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Hamilton, Jackson, Clinton, Livingston, Hopkinson, Harrison, Wilkinson, Singleton, Marion, Middleton, Fulton; and in addition to these, we have Houston, who is about establishing the independence of a country." Thirteen names of the signers of the declaration of independence had the same terminations; and the names of the greatest captains of their day, and with the same letters: Napoleon, Nelson, Wellington.

THE RUTLAND HERALD.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 30 1836.

NATIONAL TICKET.



FOR PRESIDENT OF THE U. S.
WILLIAM H. HARRISON,
OF OHIO.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
FRANCIS GRANGER,
OF NEW YORK.

STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
SILAS H. JENNISON.
For Lieutenant Governor,
DAVID M. CAMP.
For Treasurer,
AUGUSTINE CLARK.

FOR MEMBER OF CONGRESS—SECOND DISTRICT.

WILLIAM SLADE.

SENATORS FOR RUTLAND COUNTY.

ROBERT PIERPONT,
WILLIAM C. KITTRIDGE,
THOMAS D. HAMMOND.

HARRISON & GRANGER TICKET.

FOR ELECTORS.

JABEZ PROCTOR,
SAMUEL SWIFT,
DAVID CRAWFORD,
ZIMRI HOWE,
TITUS HUTCHINSON,
WM. J. GRISWOLD,
EDWARD LAMB.

FRIENDS OF HARRISON AND GRANGER! ARE YOU ALL READY FOR THE CONTEST ON TUESDAY NEXT?

If not, you have only six days more to prepare for action. Just one week from this day, one of the most interesting and important BATTLES is to be fought that has taken place in this region since the conflict at Bennington, and if you only make suitable preparation, put on your whole armor, come forth *en masse*,—equal glory, and honor, and peace and joy, will crown your efforts.

Remember, fellow citizens, and bear in mind, that "the battle is not (always) to the strong."—You may feel safe because you are strong, but rely upon it that your enemy intends to take you by surprise, and is about to charge you sword in hand and make a desperate push. With them, every thing is at stake, for their watch-word is, "the spoils of victory!" If they lose, all is lost, honor and all; and they will contend as though life was at stake.

Hence, fellow citizens, be up and doing every leisure moment. Call meetings in every town, where they have not already been called and make preparation for the contest. Rally every good and true soldier to the rendezvous. Be prepared with ammunition [votes] and give your opponents such a severe dressing that they will never attempt again to arrest from you your rights.

THE ELECTION. *Indifferent Freemen*.—To you, Fellow citizens, who are always indifferent about the elections, we have a word to say. Your constitution guarantees to you an important privilege in the elective franchise, you will readily admit.—Are you prepared then to surrender it? We know you will say, No. How then can you be so indifferent about exercising it? Is not such a course inconsistent? In fact, is it not hazardous to your sacrifice? To this question also you cannot but answer in the negative. Now we are aware, you neglect is owing to a kind of indolence in some cases, a little short sighted avarice, perhaps, in some instances, "can't spend the time!" &c., and now and then a case when in reality, men, (we can't say Freemen, for they do not merit so dignified an appellation) are willing to trust to their neighbors to do this important business!

This fellow citizen, is the way free elective governments lose their liberty—and this is the way we shall lose ours, if we do lose it.

We hardly know what to say to you more, fellow citizens, to persuade you to be punctual to the polls. We know we cannot force you there, if we could we should almost feel it our duty to do so.—For we know you would thank us, on mature reflection.

THE CHARM BROKEN.

We cannot but congratulate our fellow citizens on the cheering "Prospect before us." It would seem almost morally sure, from the intelligence which will be found in another part of this paper in relation to the Elections in the States, that the unwearied efforts to transfer the popularity of "Old Hickory" to the little New York Aristocrat, has proved abortive, and totally unavailing. The thing won't take. The old hobby of hurrahing for Jackson don't sound well with "the party" when they come to apply it to the little Magician who never merited any civil or military renown. Hence, it will be seen that nothing now is wanting but union and concert of action on the part of the opposition to bring back and restore the country to its primitive purity, and wipe away the blots and stains which have been cast upon it by a ruthless and profligate faction. The "spoils" men or army of office holders must now be convinced that the charm is broken, and that all their fine schemes of public plunder and speculation are nearly ended.

Town Clerks, or Constables in the several towns will have the goodness to forward us immediately after the election the result of the votes for Governor, &c., and greatly oblige the editor as well as the public, for every body will want to know how the election has terminated.

NEWSPAPER INTEGRITY. We have always considered it a great error with our newspaper editorial brethren that they should, in their zeal to maintain their cause, so far degenerate from truth, occasionally, as to deprecate the confidence which the public ought to place in those vehicles of intelligence. That such is the fact is undisputable to a certain extent. We do not mean, however, that any considerable portion of our brethren are more culpable in this particular than any other class of people, under the circumstances; but they ought to be less so. They ought to have a very scrupulous regard to veracity, and make it their business to correct the numerous errors of falsehood that are constantly floating from the tongue of scandal and from the lips of the mischief maker. The difficulty, however, of sometimes falling into error, is very frequently almost unavoidable from the circumstance of being imposed upon by over zealous politicians. But there is a difference between these inadvertent errors & willful and corrupt misrepresentation, to which many of our brethren descend in order to carry their points;—and we are constrained to lay this charge to all parties, but some are more culpable than others.

We advert to this subject now more particularly in consequence of the attempt of the administration prints to conceal or misrepresent the result of the late elections in the States. Their success heretofore, when they had only to "huzzas for Jackson" to carry their points, has lost its charm, and all seems to be going the other way. The old Tippecanoe General seems to bear away the palm, and Martin Van Buren is likely to be left far in the rear. A few weeks more, we think, will however, settle this question more definitely.

THE NORTH CAROLINA CONTESTED ELECTION. Our readers will doubtless, most of them, recollect that one Mr. Graham, a Whig, who was returned from one of the Districts in North Carolina as a member of Congress last session, was driven from his seat by "the party," on the alleged ground that his competitor, a Van Buren man, had the best claim to it. It will also be recollected that after contending nearly all the session about the right, the friends of Mr. Graham came to the conclusion, rather than contend any longer, (although it was not doubted by them but that Mr. G. was justly entitled to his seat) to refer the election back to the electors. This was agreed to—and "the party" have been most woefully rebuked by the result. Mr. Graham has been elected by about 1500 votes over his opponent! This must be what the Heroites would say, "glory enough" for one man.

THE SURPLUS REVENUE.—Important Disclosure!

FREEMEN, we have often warned you against the recklessness of our present rulers, and we have charged those rulers with usurpation of power, with profligacy and speculation and prostituting the public money to their own aggrandizement. We have told you, and repeated it over and over in order to impress it upon your minds, that it sorely grieved the followers of Jackson and Van Buren, that the Surplus Revenue has been partially wrested from their grasp. But all this has been stoutly denied by most of "the party" and many of you who profess to be Whigs, could hardly credit these assertions.

We now, fellow citizens, have one proof to lay before you in relation to this important matter,—viz: the feelings of the Administration in relation to the Surplus Revenue. It is accidentally derived from a letter written by the Secretary of the Treasury to his friend, Hon. Benj. Waterhouse, Cambridge, Mass. We have always believed and we still believe if it should be found that Martin Van Buren is to be our next President—not a dollar of the Surplus Revenue will ever find its way into the Treasuries of the States. Here is

THE LETTER.

Washington, 8th July, 1836.

Dear Sir,—Yours of the 2d inst. deserves my best acknowledgements for its numerous useful suggestions.

Our overflowing Treasury, which is so often prayed for, will, I fear, prove a curse. But my best efforts will be given to execute the late law faithfully, though I have many misgivings as to its fatal influence on the sound relations heretofore existing between the states and the general government.

The President wishes me to express his thanks for your kind remembrance of him. He leaves this city in a few days for Tennessee.

I believe the ensuing presidential election is to be unusually quiet, and I will not allow myself to despair of the Republic, however portentous may be some of the signs of the times.

Should we become involved in a real or quasi war with Mexico, the surplus may never be divided, or will soon be recalled. At all events, the whole will be wanted in 1842, if not earlier. Five millions are to come off the present Tariff in 1841, alone.

Mr. Adams's health has not been good the latter part of the session; but I saw Mrs. Adams quite well at church last Sunday.

Truly and respectfully,

Your obt. servt.

LEVI WOODBURY.

HON. BENJ. WATERHOUSE.

GOOD SIGNS. Two Anti Van Buren papers have recently been started in this State—one at Woodstock and the other at Manchester. The one at Woodstock is called "The Constitution," a good name truly. The other is entitled "The Vermont Express," from which we have copied one or two very good articles in relation to our political affairs, and the election. We wish them both success.

THE WHIG TRIUMPH.

In the returns thus far from the South and West, the triumph of Whig principles has been great and glorious. Let the returns all come in as they have heretofore, and then let us celebrate the triumph of principles in a manner worthy of the occasion. Let the result be announced by a hundred guns from the common. We are confident that they would be re-echoed most cordially from the sands of Nantucket to the hills of Berkshire. Let us all unite in one grand chorus of joy and congratulation for the glorious returns thus far and the auspicious hopes as to the future.—*Boston Centinel.*

THE ELECTIONS.

The National Intelligencer gives the following summary of the latest information relative to the recent elections.

The prospect brightens. The news from the States in which the elections have lately been held is even more favorable than our anticipations. Without further comment than the expression of our hope that the example furnished in the States South and West will not be lost upon the Middle and Eastern States, we spread before our readers our latest authentic information from each State.

KENTUCKY. Returns from forty-eight counties give to James Clark, the Whig candidate for Governor, a majority of seven thousand five hundred votes over his Van Buren opponent; and the Whigs have gained a large majority in the State Legislature. "Gen. Harrison," says the western citizen, "will carry the State by a majority of not less than 15,000. The Whigs, to a man, feeling the importance of the contest, will come to the polls. Victory awaits the Whig ticket in November by an overwhelming majority." Among the members elected to the House of Representatives of the State we observe the names of four gentlemen, staunch Whigs all of them, who have heretofore represented the State in Congress, viz. Robert P. Letcher, John Kincaid, Henry Daniel, and David Trimble. The crisis has called them forth from retirement.

NORTH CAROLINA. Returns from about forty counties (out of sixty odd) give a majority to Gen. Dudley, the Whig candidate for Governor, of more than two thousand votes, which the remaining counties will increase to five thousand. A decided majority of the Legislature, it is also ascertained are Whigs; among them is Weston R. Giles, one of the Editors of the old Raleigh Register, as firm a Whig as his father, and a decided supporter of the White electoral ticket, and yet chosen by a handsome majority, in a county always strongly Jacksonian. There is no doubt, from the complexion of the Legislature, of the reelection of Senator Mangum, if he chooses to serve again. [The Legislature of this state is under the Constitution, chosen for two years.]

ALABAMA. Eight counties only have been heard from; but in these counties alone the White cause has gained several members of the Legislature. There can, we suppose, be no reasonable doubt of Judge White's getting the entire electoral vote of this State.

INDIANA. The Louisville Journal says: "We have received late information from Indianapolis. It is cheering and decisive. Indiana has unquestionably gone for her old Governor, (Noble,) by a large majority."

The Indiana Palladium of August 13th says, "We shall give a list of the members elect of our Legislature, so soon as we can get information enough to make the list correct and complete. We can only say now, that the majority in the Legislature for Harrison will be VERY LARGE."

The Madison paper in the State says, "When ever the question has been Harrison or Van Buren the evidences are cheering. The cause looks prosperous every where, and gives good ground that the people will rally in November as they should, and give Gen. Harrison a triumphant majority."

The Indianapolis Journal states that the news from all parts of the State is most encouraging, and that the efforts of the Van Buren leaders to control the elections have been most distinctly rebuked.

MISSOURI. General Ashley, the respectable candidate, voted for by the Whigs, is carrying every thing before him. The St. Louis correspondent of "the Globe," is quite lachrymose on the subject. He says "there is no accounting for it." He then does account for it, however, in the following doctored terms: "The patronage of the General Government has not been used to sustain the republican party as far as we have a right to expect!" This is at least a very frank confession of the use to which the patronage of Government is expected to be put!

LOUISIANA. We have received from a source entirely to be relied upon, satisfactory information as to the late election and present politics of that State. We cannot give our readers a better idea of it than by making the following literal extract from our correspondents letter: I am personally acquainted with many of the members elected to the next Legislature, and am well informed of the political opinions of them. There is a majority on joint ballot or opposed to Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren. This Senate consists of seventeen members and the House of fifty. Let each member give his vote for or against Mr. Van Buren, and I have no doubt the result will be 37 against, and 30 in his favor. How the vote may be for Senator, next winter, is another question; but I hazard very little in saying that Judge Porter will be re-elected to the Senate if he wishes it. If the friends of Judge White exert themselves in this state, there cannot be a doubt, of his getting the electoral vote. Mr. Van Buren has no popularity with the people; and if he were not for the constant clamor kept up by a few office holders and expectants, about his strength elsewhere, the electoral ticket in his favor would not, I think, receive three thousand votes, notwithstanding all the efforts making in favor of the Jackson candidate for the Presidency.

MISSOURI ELECTION. The St. Louis Republic gives the report received from sixteen counties, which present the following result. Ashley, the independent candidate for Governor, supported by the Whigs, has 4421 votes. Boggs, then Van Buren caucus candidate, 3201. Birch and Owen were the White candidates for Congress, and the votes for the former are 3414, and for the latter 2492. Harrison and Miller were the Van Buren caucus candidates for Congress. For the former there are 4185 votes, and for the latter, 3790. Strother, a Jackson candidate, dropped by the caucus has 782.—*Boston Patriot.*

ELECTIONS—LATER.

North Carolina.—Returns from 49 counties in North Carolina, are stated in the Raleigh Star, to have given Mr. Dudley, the Whig candidate for Gov. a majority of 3,656 over Speight. In the same counties, according to the same authority, there is a majority of 4 for White in the Legislature. It is hardly possible that the remaining 15 counties can change the result, at least in case of the Gov.

The election of James Graham (W.) to Congress, from N. Carolina, is confirmed. His majority is variously stated at from 1,000 to 1,500.—Particulars not received. A letter in the Washington Globe states that returns have been received